Aprende Inglés Sila

Una manera diferente de aprender inglés

SÍGUEME

Contracciones en inglés y su pronunciación

Varios-Grammar

Una **contracción** es una palabra o frase que ha sido ha **reducida** al **eliminar** una o más **letras**. En la escritura, el **apóstrofe** toma el lugar de las **letras que faltan.**

Las **contracciones en inglés** se usan en el lenguaje **informal** (en el oral más que en el escrito), aunque, en un contexto **coloquial**, puedes usar **contracciones para escribir.** Si estás escribiendo un **ensayo académico**, evita las contracciones a toda costa.

A continuación te pongo unas **tablas de las contracciones en inglés más comunes y su pronunciación**...que a veces es bastante **confusa** para los que **no hablamos inglés** como lengua materna.

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SUSCRÍBETE

Veremos las contracciones de:

1. Verbo *TO BE*
2. Verbo *TO HAVE* y el verbo *TO DO*
3. Algunos verbos modales
4. Los Modales Perfectos
5. Algunas **Wh-Words** (pronombres interrogativos)

Pues vamos con las tablas:

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"] TO BE[/su_highlight]

NORMAL	CONTR.	PRON.
I am	I'm	aɪm
He is	He's	hiːz
She is	She's	ʃiːz

Name

Email

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LIBROS by Sila

It is	It's	ɪts
We are	We're	wɪə
You are	You're	jə
They are	They're	ðeə
Is not	Isn't	ˈɪznt
Are not	Aren't	ɑːnt
Was not	Wasn't	ˈwɒznt
Were not	Weren't	wɜːnt

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"]TO HAVE[/su_highlight]

NORMAL	CONTR.	PRON.
I have (got)	I've (got)	aɪv
He has	He's	hiːz
She has	She's	ʃiːz
It has	It's	ɪts
We have	We've	wiːv
You have	You've	juːv
They have	They've	ˈðeɪv
Have not	Haven't	ˈhævn̩t
Has not	Hasn't	ˈhæznt

I had	I'd	aɪd
You had	You'd	juːd
He had	He'd	hiːd
She had	She'd	ʃiːd
Had not	Hadn't	ˈhædnt

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"]TO DO [/su_highlight]

DO	CONTR.	PRON.
Do not	Don't	dəʊnt
Does not	Doesn't	ˈdʌznt

Did not	Didn't	ˈdɪdnt

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"]Verbos Modales[/su_highlight]

NORMAL	CONTR.	PRON.
Cannot	Can't	kɑːnt
Could not	Couldn't	ˈkʊdnt
I would	I'd	aɪd
He would	He'd	hiːd
We would	We'd	wiːd
They would	They'd	ˈðeɪd

Would not	Wouldn't	ˈwʊdnt
I will	I'll	aɪl
You will	You'll	juːl
He will	He'll	hiːl
She will	She'll	ʃiːl
It will	It'll	ˈɪtl̩
We will	We'll	wiːl
They will	They'll	ˈðeɪl
Will not	Won't	wəʊnt
Should not	Shouldn't	ˈʃʊdnt

Need not	Needn't	ˈniːdnt
Might not	Mightn't	ˈmaɪtnt
Shall not	Shan't	ʃɑːnt
Must not	Mustn't	ˈmʌsnt

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"]Modales Perfectos[/su_highlight]

NORMAL	CONTR.	PRON.
Should have	I should've	ˈaɪ ˈʃʊdəv
Must have	I must've	ˈaɪ ˈməstɪv

Could have	Could've	kʊdəv |	
Would have	Would've	ˈwʊdəv	

[su_highlight background="#ea0828" color="#ffffff"]Wh-Words [/su_highlight]

NORMAL	CONTR.	PRON.
What is/has	What's	ˈwɒts
What are	What're	ˈwətə
What will	What'll	ˈwɒtl̩
Where is/has	Where's	weəz
Who would/had	Who'd	huːd

Who will	Who'll	huːl
Who is	Who's	huːz
Who are	Who're	ˈhuːə
Who have	Who've	huːv

Notas

- No confundas ***you're*** con ***your***, suenan igual, pero uno es la **segunda persona + el verbo to be** y el otro es el **pronombre posesivo** de segunda persona.

- No confundas ***Who's*** con ***whose***. También **suenan igual** /huːz/, pero **whose** significa **"de quién"** o "**cuyo**".

- Fíjate que la contracción de ambas formas ***he is*** y ***he has*** es la misma: ***he's.*** Las distinguirás por la palabra que vaya **inmediatamente después**. Por ejemplo:

1. ***He's handsome*** (**He is**)
2. ***He's kissing me*** (**He is**)–>Gerundio

3. ***He's gone out*** (**He has**)–>Participio (Presente perfecto)

- Lo mismo pasa con ***he had*** vs ***he would***, comparten la misma contracción ***He'd***. Se distinguirán por el **contexto de la frase.**

- ***I am not*** no tiene forma contraída, no puedes decir **Amn't**, no existe, por eso, para la **primera persona del singular en negativo** se usa ***Aren't***. ¿Recuerdas que lo vimos cuando estudiamos las **Question tags**?–> ***I am fat, aren't I?***

- La forma informal de decir ***aren't*** es a***in't,*** pero ésta solo se utiliza en *speaking* en contextos **informales**. ***Ain't*** solía ser solo la forma **coloquial** (o vulgar) de *aren't*, pero hoy en día, puede servir para **contraer casi cualquier negación**…en el ***Urban Dictionary*** te lo explican de coña 😉

Y un repasillo…

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CONTRACCIONES en inglés

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TO BE

I am	I'm	aɪm
He is	He's	hiːz
She is	She's	ʃiːz
It is	It's	ɪts
We are	We're	wɪə
You are	You're	jə
They are	They're	ðeə
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It has	It's	ɪts
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You have	You've	juːv
They have	They've	ˈðeɪv
Have not	Haven't	ˈhævnt
Has not	Hasn't	ˈhæznt
I had	I'd	aɪd
You had	You'd	juːd
He had	He'd	hiːd
She had	She'd	ʃiːd
Had not	Hadn't	ˈhædnt

MODALES

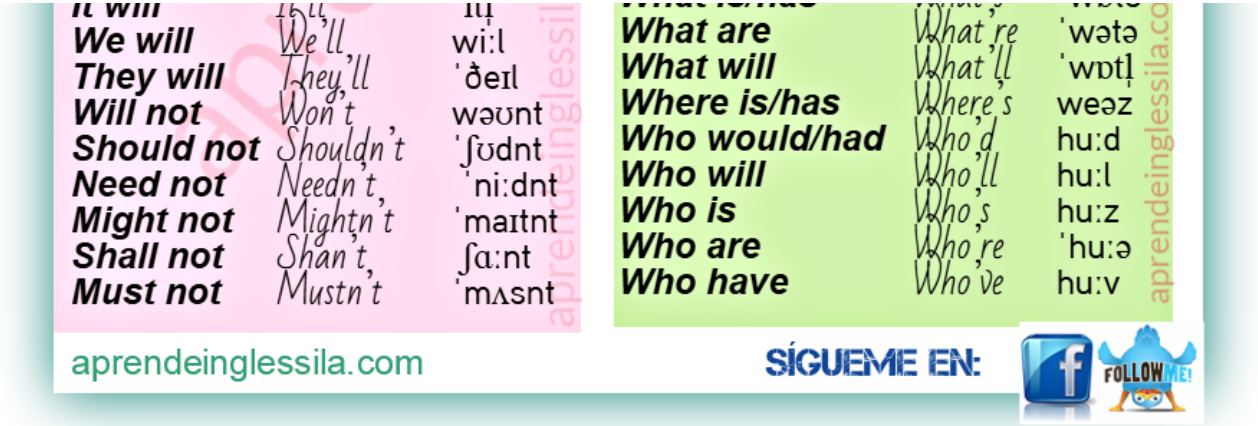
Cannot	Can't	kɑːnt
Could not	Couldn't	ˈkʊdnt
I would	I'd	aɪd
He would	He'd	hiːd
We would	We'd	wiːd
They would	They'd	ˈðeɪd
Would not	Wouldn't	ˈwʊdnt
I will	I'll	aɪl
You will	You'll	juːl
He will	He'll	hiːl
She will	She'll	ʃiːl
It will	It'll	[illegible]

TO DO

Do not	Don't	dəʊnt
Does not	Doesn't	ˈdʌznt
Did not	Didn't	ˈdɪdnt

WH-WORDS

What is/has	What's	ˈwɒts



Ejercicios

Te dejo estas frases para practicar las contracciones. Sólo tienes que contraer la forma normal, ya sabes, eliminas letras y le añades el apóstrofe.

1. **It is** too hot tonight
2. **I will** go to the cinema with Anne
3. He **has not** written the book yet
4. She **should have** eaten something, **should not** she?
5. **We are** late, **do not** you think?
6. **There is** the woman **who is** engaged to your dad
7. **She is** getting angry, **is not** she?
8. Georgina **has not** come the the party, and I **do not** know **what is** troubling her.
9. I **have not** been able to find a chemist
10. **I would** like to go with you, but **I am** too busy

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